

### **ORAL PRESENTATION**

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# Impact of physical self-perception in surgical result of patients with adolescent idiopathic scoliosis

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#### **Background**

A possible alteration of the self-image in patients with adolescent idiopathic scoliosis may influence the surgical result.

#### **Objective**

Assess the correlation between the decrease in BMI and physical alteration of perception as measured by the Body Shape Questionnarie (BSQ-14) [1] in AIS with the end result perceived by patients after surgery.

#### Materials and methods

Prospective study 32 patients surgery AIS from 2003 to 2006. 3 males-29 females. Mean age 15.9 years. BMI and Cobb angle was measured before surgery. After we measure Cobb, the physical alteration of perception by BSQ-14, the postoperative satisfaction with a questionnaire of 8 questions and the SRS-22 [2].Patients were grouped according to BMI, BMI <18 (group 1) and> 18 (group 2) and to BSQ-14 >40 (group 1a) and BSQ< 40 (group 2a).

#### Results

The mean BMI was 19.6 kg /m, 37.5% a BMI <18. Mean preoperative Cobb  $64.51^{\circ}$  and the average correction rate of 56.57%.

Patients in group 1 showed worse results in the questions refered to the satisfaction of physical appearance after surgery. Group 1 also had poorer results of SRS-22 in self-image, subtotal dimension and the strong tendency in the dimension of satisfaction.

Patients in group 1a showed worse results the questions of satisfaction concerning self-image and overall satisfaction. In the SRS-22 in the dimension pain, self-image, satisfaction dimension, subtotal and total SRS.

We found no correlation between the degree curve correction with any questionnaire.

#### **Conclusions**

Patients with a BMI <18 and patients with alteration of physical perception (BSQ> 40) have a worse surgical result.

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#### References

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